

2014 WYOMING CHLAMYDIA FACT SHEET



Wyoming
Department
of Health

Commit to your health.

In Wyoming chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis are reportable sexually transmitted diseases (STDs). More cases of chlamydia are reported each year in Wyoming than any other STD. Chlamydia is caused by a bacteria and people who have chlamydia are more likely to get HIV.

Transmission:

- Unprotected oral, anal, and vaginal sex;
- From an infected mother to her newborn during birth.

Risk Factors:

- Unprotected oral, anal, or vaginal sex with an infected partner;
- Having multiple partners;
- Having a new partner in the past 60 days;
- Having a previous STD infection.

Symptoms:

- More than half of people with chlamydia do not have symptoms;
- Painful urination;
- Discharge from the penis, vagina, or rectum;
- Odor;
- Pain during sex;
- Abnormal bleeding; and
- Itching in the vagina, rectum, or on the penis.¹

Testing:

- Men: A urine sample
- Women: A vaginal swab, urine sample, or cervical swab
- For a free laboratory test information please visit www.knowyo.org and #make1count today!

Treatment: Chlamydia can be cured with antibiotics prescribed by a medical provider. If you are infected, your partner(s) should also get tested and treated to prevent re-infection.

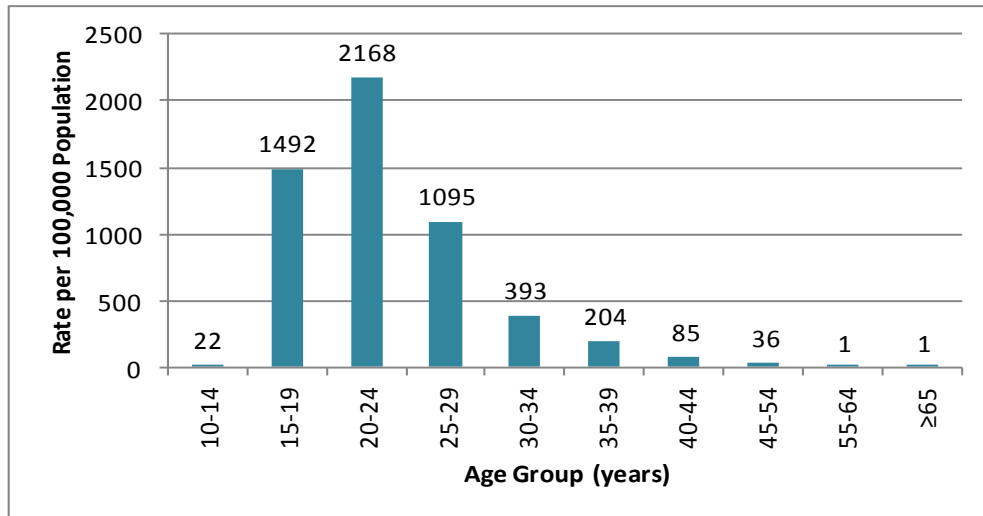
Prevention:

- Abstaining from all sexual contact (oral, anal, and vaginal);
- Correct and consistent use of condoms;
- Correct and consistent use of a barrier, such as a dental dam, for oral sex;
- Limiting the number of partners;
- Getting tested;
- Early treatment of infection.

Complications: If left untreated, chlamydia infection can cause damage to a woman's reproductive system such as pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), infertility, and ectopic pregnancy.

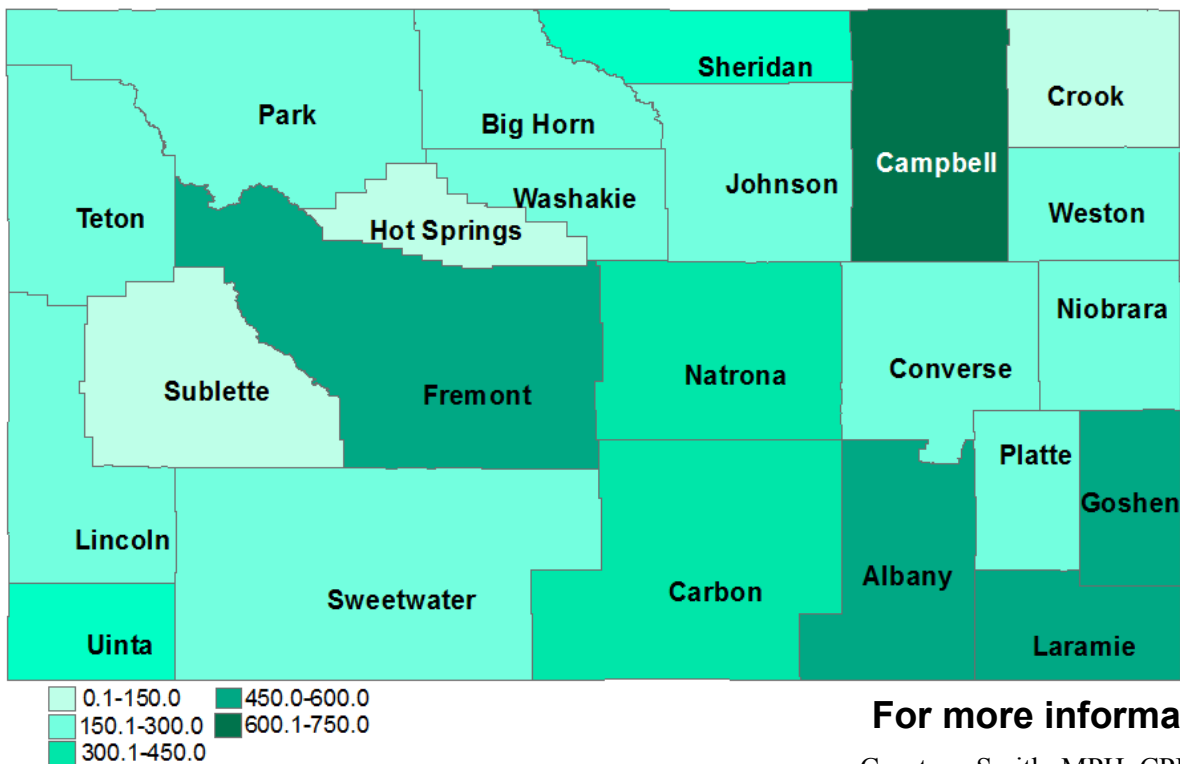
Statistics: The rate of chlamydia in Wyoming decreased from 2013 to 2014 from 416 cases/100,000 people to 386 cases/100,000 people. In 2014, females (66%) accounted for more cases than males (34%). Those aged 20-24 years had the highest rate of infection in 2014.

Chlamydia rate per 100,000 people by age group, Wyoming, 2014.



Chlamydia was reported in all counties in Wyoming in 2014. Campbell County had the highest rate of infection (620/100,000) followed by Fremont (566/100,000) and Laramie County (488/100,000).

Chlamydia rates per 100,000 people by county, Wyoming, 2014.



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2014 WYOMING GONORRHEA FACT SHEET



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Commit to your health.

In Wyoming chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis are reportable sexually transmitted diseases (STDs). Gonorrhea is caused by a bacteria and people who have gonorrhea are more likely to get HIV.

Transmission:

- Unprotected oral, anal, and vaginal sex;
- From an infected mother to her newborn during birth.

Risk Factors:

- Unprotected oral, anal, or vaginal sex with an infected partner;
- Having multiple partners;
- Having a new partner in the past 60 days;
- Having a previous STD infection.

Symptoms:

- Many people infected with gonorrhea do not have symptoms;
- Painful or burning during urination;
- Discharge from the penis, vagina, or rectum– may be greenish in color;
- Odor;
- Pain during sex;
- Painful or swelling of the testicles;
- Abnormal bleeding; and
- Itching in the vagina, rectum, or on the penis.¹

Testing:

- Men: A urine sample
- Women: A vaginal swab, urine sample, or cervical swab
- For a free laboratory test information please visit www.knowyo.org and #make1count today!

Treatment: Gonorrhea is becoming harder and harder to cure. It can, however, be cured with some antibiotics prescribed by a medical provider. If you are infected, your partner(s) should also get tested and treated to prevent re-infection.

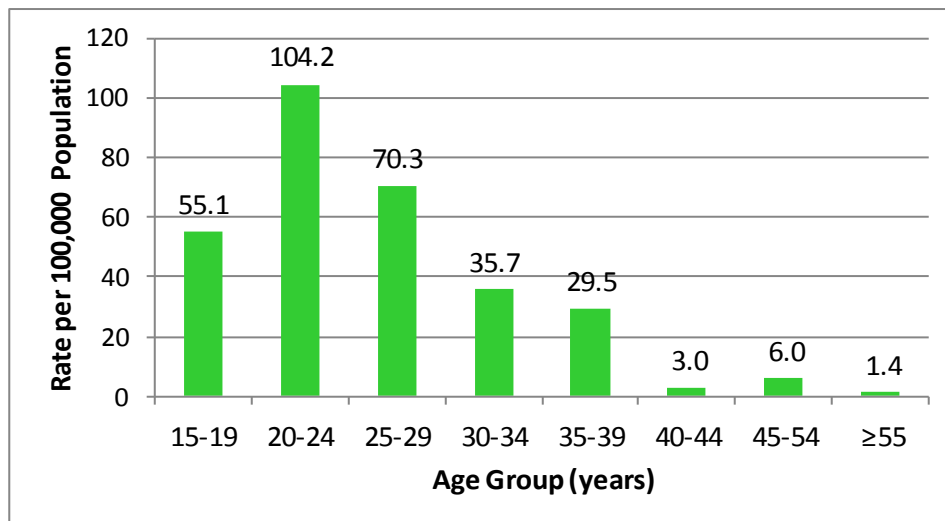
Prevention:

- Abstaining from all sexual contact (oral, anal, vaginal);
- Correct and consistent use of latex condoms;
- Correct and consistent use of a latex barrier, such as a dental dam, for oral sex;
- Limiting the number of partners;
- Getting tested;
- Early treatment of infection.

Complications: If left untreated, gonorrhea infection can cause damage to a woman's reproductive system such as pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), epididymitis (swelling of the tubes that attach to the testicles), and can spread to the blood and joints.

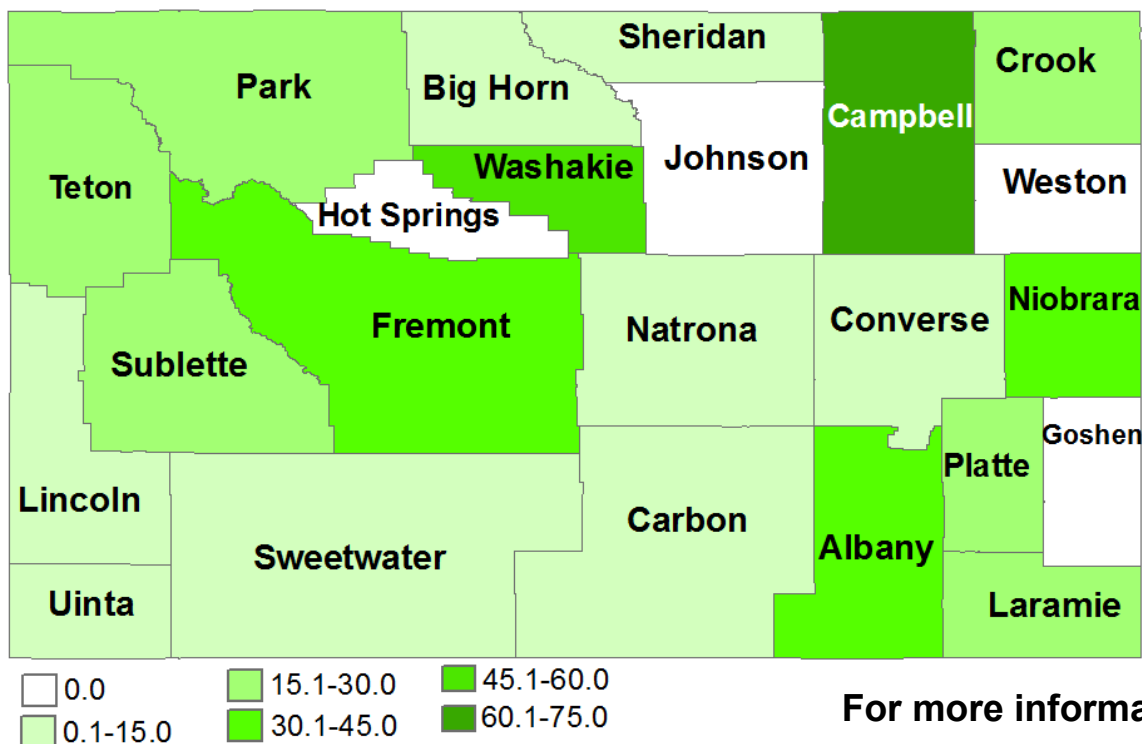
Statistics: The rate of gonorrhea infection in Wyoming increased from 2013 (13.1/100,000) to 2014 (21.8/100,000). The rate of gonorrhea infection was equally distributed between males (50%) and females (50%) in 2014. Those aged 20-24 years had the highest rate of infection.

Gonorrhea rate per 100,000 people by age group, Wyoming, 2014.



Of the 23 counties in Wyoming, 19 reported at least one gonorrhea infection. Campbell and Washakie counties had the highest rates of infection in 2014.

Gonorrhea rates per 100,000 people by county, Wyoming, 2014.



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2014 WYOMING SYPHILIS FACT SHEET



In Wyoming chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis are reportable sexually transmitted diseases (STDs). Syphilis is an infection caused by a bacteria and is not common in Wyoming.

Transmission:

- Unprotected oral, anal, and vaginal sex;
- Skin to skin contact during sexual activities;
- From infected mother to newborn.

Risk Factors:

- Unprotected oral, anal, and vaginal sex with an infected partner;
- Multiple partners;
- Having HIV/AIDS;
- Men who have sex with men;
- History of prior infection;

Symptoms: Syphilis is categorized into four stages.

1. **Primary syphilis**– People often have a painless sore known as a chancre. The chancre occurs at the sight of infection and may not be visible. The chancre can last one to five weeks and goes away on its own.
2. **Secondary syphilis**– People often have a rash, typically on the hands, feet, and trunk of the body but can occur anywhere. Other symptoms may include hair loss and mucous patches in the mouth. Symptoms may last two to six weeks. These symptoms, too can disappear on their own.
3. **Latent syphilis**– During latent syphilis, no symptoms occur. The bacteria stays in the body and may slowly damage organs.
4. **Tertiary syphilis**– This advanced stage of infection can cause problems with the brain, heart, eyes, and even death.

Testing: A blood test is used to detect syphilis infection. For free laboratory test information please visit www.knowyo.org and #make1count today!

Treatment: Syphilis can be cured with antibiotics prescribed by a medical provider. Partner(s) should also be tested and treated to prevent re-infection.

Prevention:

- Abstaining from sexual contact;
- Correct and consistent use of latex condoms;
- Correct and consistent use of a latex barrier, such as a dental dam, for oral sex;
- Limiting the number of partners;
- Early detection and treatment of infection.

Statistics: Wyoming has very few syphilis cases reported each year. In 2014 there were 6 cases of syphilis reported.

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